In the Name of Allah the Beneficent, the Merciful

KHOORSHID KHANUM QASSIM ALI JAIRAZBHOY (OF BOMBAY)

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THE HOLY PROPHET MUHAMMAD
FORETOLD IN ANCIENT SCRIPTURES

ACCORDING to the injunctions of the holy Quran we Muslims believe that the advent of our Prophet Muhammad was expressly foretold in all the sacred books of the religions.

The holy Quran represents: “And when God made a covenant through the prophets: Certainly what I have given you of book and wisdom—then an apostle comes to you verifying that which is with you, you must believe in him and you must aid him. He said: Do you affirm and accept My compact in this (matter?). They said: We do affirm” (3:80).

The claim is advanced here that all the prophets had prophesied the advent of a world Prophet who should verify the truth of all the prophets who had appeared in the World.

PROPHECIES IN THE OLD TESTAMENT

There are many prophecies regarding the holy Prophet both in the Old and the New Testaments. Deut. xviii: 15–18 speaks very clearly of the rising of a prophet (who shall be the like of Moses) from among the brethren of Israelites, i.e. the Ishmaelites or the Arabs. The passage in question reads:

Deut. XVIII, 15-18

"15. The Lord thy God will raise up unto thee a prophet from the midst of thee, of thy brethren, like unto me; unto him ye shall hearken. 16. According to all that thou desiredst of the Lord thy God in Horeb in the day of assembly, saying, Let me not hear again the voice of the Lord my God, neither let me see this great fire any more, that I die not. 17. And the Lord said unto me, They have well said that which they have spoken. 18. I will raise them up a prophet from among their brethren, like unto thee, and I will put my words in his mouth; and he shall speak unto them all that I shall command him."

In the above-quoted passages our Prophet is evidently foretold. For God declared to all the Israelites that He would raise up a Prophet from among their brethren. Now we hesitate not to affirm that it is impossible that the phrase "brethren of Israel," could have any other meaning than that of Ishmaelites, and these never had any prophet but Muhammad. It is admitted both by Jews and Christians that revelations to the Israelitish Prophets were not made in the very words as given in the Scriptures, but only their purport,
which they afterwards delivered to the people in their own language. But the holy Quran, on the contrary, revealed to our prophet word by word as it now is a fact which makes the expression “and will put my words in his mouth” inapplicable to anyone except Muhammad.

In promising to raise up a prophet God tells Moses that “I will raise up a prophet from among their brethren.” But we find in Deut. 34: 10 that there arose not a prophet since in Israel like unto Moses. There cannot then remain a single doubt but that the promised prophet must have been from among the Ishmaelites, the brethren of the Israelites.

**ANOTHER PROPHECY OF THE PROPHET ISAIAH**

**Original Hebrew Text**

![Hebrew Text]

**Translation**

“He saw two riders one of them was a rider upon an ass and the other a rider upon a camel, he hearkened diligently with much heed” (Isaiah xxii: 7).

Isaiah saw in a vision two riders, one of them was a rider upon an ass and the other a rider upon a camel. In our opinion the above passage is the faithful rendering of the original Hebrew. In the English Bible, however, it is thus translated: “He saw a chariot of asses and a chariot of camels, etc.”

The Vulgate has it as follows: “He saw a chariot
of two horsemen, a rider upon an ass and a rider upon a camel, etc."

There can be no doubt that of the two riders represented by the Prophet Isaiah, as being the restorers of the true worship of the Godhead, the rider upon the ass is Jesus Christ, because he so made his entry into Jerusalem, and that by the rider of a camel is meant the prophet of Arabia, of which country the camel is characteristic of conveyance.

PROPHECIES IN THE NEW TESTAMENT

The Ahmad of Messiah

Original Greek Text

15 Ἐὰν ἀγαπᾷ με, τὰς ἐντολὰς τὰς ἐμὰς τηρήσετε. 16 κἀγὼ ἐρωτήσω τὸν Πατέρα καὶ ἄλλον Παράκλητον 17 δώσει υμῖν ἵνα ἤ μεθ' υμῶν εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα,

Ταῦτα λελάθηκα υμῖν παρ' υμῖν 25 μένων: ὁ δὲ Παράκλητος, τὸ Πνεῦμα τὸ Ἀγιόν 26 ὁ πέμψει ὁ Πατήρ ἐν τῷ ὄνοματί μου, ἐκεῖνος υμᾶς διδάξει πάντα καὶ ὑπομνήσει υμᾶς πάντα ὁ εἶπον υμῖν ἐγώ.

7 ἀλλ' ἐγὼ τῇν ἀλήθειαν λέγω υμῖν, συμφέρει υμῖν ἵνα ἐγὼ ἀπέλθω. ἐὰν γὰρ μὴ ἀπέλθω, ὁ Παράκλητος οὐ μὴ ἐλθῇ πρὸς υμᾶς: ἐὰν δὲ πορευθῶ, πέμψω αὐτὸν πρὸς 8 υμᾶς. καὶ ἐλθὼν ἐκεῖνος ἐλέγξει τὸν κόσμον περὶ ἁμαρτίας καὶ περὶ δικαιοσύνης καὶ περὶ 9 κρίσεως: περὶ ἁμαρτίας μὲν, ὅτι οὐ πιστεύουσιν 10 εἰς ἐμὲ· περὶ δικαιοσύνης δὲ, ὅτι πρὸς τὸν Πατέρα. 11 ὑπάγω καὶ οὐκέτι θεωρεῖτε με· περὶ δὲ κρίσεως, 12 ὅτι ὁ ἄρχων τοῦ κόσμου τούτου κέκριται. Ἐτι 13 πολλὰ ἔχω υμῖν λέγειν, ἀλλ' οὐ δύνασθε βαστάσαι ὅταν ἐρώτησα, τὸ Πνεῦμα τῆς ἀληθείας, δοθήσεις υμᾶς εἰς τὴν ἀληθείαν πᾶσαν· ὅτι γὰρ λαλήσει ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ, ἀλλ' ὁσα ἀκούει λα- 14 λήσει, καὶ τὰ ἐρχόμενα ἀναγγέλει υμῖν.
TRANSLATION

John 14: 15.—"If ye love me ye will keep my commandments. v.16. And I will pray the Father and he shall give you another Parakletos [Comforter] that he may be with you for ever. v.25. These things have I spoken unto you while yet abiding with you. v.26. But the Comforter [Parakletos] which is the spirit of truth whom the Father will send in my name he shall teach you all things and bring all things to your remembrance, whatsoever I said unto you."

John 16: 7.—"Nevertheless I tell you the truth. It is expedient for you that I go away, for if I go not away, the Comforter [Parakletos] will not come unto you, but if I go, I will send him unto you. v.8. And he, when he is come, will convict the world in respect of sin and of righteousness and of judgment. v.12. I have yet many things to say unto you, but ye cannot bear them now. v.13. Howbeit when he, the Spirit of Truth is come, he shall guide you into all the truth for he shall not speak from himself, but what things soever he shall hear, these shall he speak and he shall declare unto you the things that are to come."

We have not the least doubt that the word "Perikalutas" rendered in English as "Comforter" was not the one uttered by Jesus Christ, but that it was "Parakletos" meaning "illustrious" or "renowned" answering in every respect to the Arabic word "Ahmad." Sir William Muir says that the word Ahmad must "have been erroneously employed as a translation of Perikalutas in some
Arabic version of the New Testament,” and that Parakletos (illustrious) for “Perikalutas” was forged by some ignorant or designing monk in Muhammad’s time (Muir, *Life of Mahomet*).

It is a well-known fact that a person was expected by a great number of Christians in accordance with the prophecy from a very early period, which shows that the construction put on the passage in the Acts by the Roman Church and by Protestants was not general.

Of this Montanus in the second century earlier than Tertullian furnishes an example. He was considered by his followers to be the promised person.

**Prophecies in Hindu Scriptures**

Likewise in Hindu scriptures too there are a good many prophecies about the Holy Prophet Muhammad. A few of these are in the Puranas. The one in the Bhavishya Purana is the clearest of all. The fifth word from left to right is the name of our holy Prophet. It gives even the name of the country of the prophet “Marusthalnivasinan” denizen of the desert (Arabia). For this reason the Arya Samaj has tried to cast doubt on the authenticity of this Purana. Their argument is that it contains a reference to the Prophet. According to Sanatanist Pandits and the vast bulk of Hindus, nevertheless, it is considered very authentic. The prophecy runs as follows:
5. “Just then an illiterate man with the epithet Teacher, Mahamad by name, came along with his companions.

6. Raja (Bhoja in a vision) to that Great Deva, the denizen of Arabia, purifying with the Ganges water and with the five things of cow offered sandal wood and pay worship to him. 7. O denizen of Arabia and Lord of the Holies to thee is my adoration. O, thou who hast found many ways and means to destroy all the devils of the world. 8. O pure one from among the illiterates, O sinless one, the spirit of truth and absolute master, to thee is my adoration. Accept me at thy feet.”

Bhavishya Purana Parv 3, Khand 3, Adhya 3, Shalok 5-8.
TRANSLATION

"O people, listen this emphatically! the man of praise [Muhammad] will be raised among the people. We take the emigrant in our shelter from sixty thousand and ninety enemies whose conveyances are twenty camels and she camels, whose loftiness of position touches the heaven and lowers it.

He gave to Mamah Rishi hundred of gold coins ten circles, three hundred Arab horses and ten thousand cows."

_ Atharva Veda, Kanda 20. Sukta 127, Mantra 1-3._

PROPHECY IN THE PARSI SCRIPUTURE

The Parsi religion is one of the oldest religions in the world, perhaps as old as if not older than the Hindu religion. It has two collections of Scriptures—the Dasātīr and the Zand Avasta, which may be called respectively the Old and the New Testaments of the Parsi religion. In Dasātīr, No. 14, which is associated with the name of Sasānl, there is not only a corroboration of the Doctrines and the Teachings of Islam, but a clear prophecy as to the Advent of the Prophet Muhammad. The Prophecy is made in the clearest terms, and is preceded by a vision of a state of extreme disorder and demoralization in Persia. It runs thus:

**Original Pahlavi**

[Text in Pahlavi script]
MODERN PERSIAN

چون چنین کارها کنند از لازمان مردمی‌ها شود که از بیروران او به‌پرستار
و اکینه می‌بپرند و شونده سرکشان زیر دستان بی‌بسی باجان پیکرها و انش‌که خانه‌ای‌ه‌ا
به پیکر شه، نماز بریش سو....رباز سنا ننه جا، انش که ایم گی و کرده اه آن و
لومس و بلع و جاها بزرگ پس اینجلد درهم دانی یان ایزراه و یگران درایشان در روند.

TRANSLATION

“When the Persians should sink so low in morality, a man will be born in Arabia whose followers will upset their throne, religion and everything. The mighty stiff-necked ones of Persia will be overpowered. The house which was built (referring to Abraham building the Kaaba) and in which many idols have been placed will be purged of idols, and people will say their prayers facing towards it. His followers will capture the towns of the Parsis and Taus and Balkh and other big places round about. People will embroil with one another. The wise men of Persia and others will join his followers.”

This prophecy is contained in a book which has ever been in the hands of the Parsis, and its words do not admit of two interpretations. The coming man is to be an Arab. The Persians would join his faith. Fire temples would be destroyed. Idols would be removed. People would say their prayers facing towards the Ka’ba. Can this prophecy fit in with any person other than Muhammad?

CONCLUSION

Thus if, on the one hand, the holy Prophet Muhammad testified to the truth of all the other Prophets, belonging to all the different nations of the world, and made it a part of his religion, on the other hand, the Scriptures of these previous Prophets
are found to contain clear prophecies about the advent of our holy Prophet Muhammad (the Peace and the Blessings of God be upon him). This mutual corroboration, by furnishing a great evidence of the spiritual providence of God for humanity, strengthens people's faith in religion in general, and in the religion of Islam in particular.

For further details and Free Literature on Islam, please write to the Imam of the Shah Jehan Mosque, Woking, Surrey, England.